

## "Les Miserables"

Ye Liberty Theater  
Always the Same—  
10c, 20c, 30c and 50c

## Notice

For the week commencing Wednesday Matinee, July 8

BUT ONE PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN EACH EVENING, BEGINNING AT 8 O'CLOCK, OWING TO THE GREAT LENGTH (NINE REELS) OF

## "Les Miserables"

Tonight and tomorrow night concludes the local engagement of Jack London's SEA WOLF  
The picture that is making Honolulu Sit Up and Take Notice!

## Notice

Ye Liberty Theater

## Notice

Victor Hugo's Masterpiece

## "Les Miserables"

Latest Success from  
The Strand, New York  
Wednesday, July 8, One Week

## SEES DEMOCRACY OF WEST MAKING INROADS TO COUNTRIES OF EAST

BY K. K. KAWAKAMI, AUTHOR OF  
"ASIA AT THE DOOR."

For good or evil the democracy of the West is steadily making inroads into the countries of the East. India, awakening from the torpor of centuries, is demanding a greater freedom of her British overlord. China, having overthrown the Manchu dynasty, is aspiring for a republican government. Yunnan, Szechuan, Judong from the present indications, may prove a king of the East, replacing a king of the West, but the fact remains that China has become saturated with democratic ideas.

Japan, which the Honorable John Barrett fitsly terms the schoolmaster of the Orient, is undoubtedly largely responsible for the general awakening of the Far East. To her neighbors on the Asian continent, Japan's success as a political and commercial power must have appeared to be the result of the constitutional government which she adopted 25 years ago. Indeed the constitutional government in Japan has passed the stage of experiment, and is entering into a new era wherein her statesmen and publicists will strive to establish a government, democratic both in name and in reality. Here on the islands of Nippon the East has met the West, and the civilization that has resulted from the contact of the two worlds is exercising potent influence over the peoples inhabiting the continent of Asia.

**The Meaning of the Okuma Cabinet.**  
The formation of a new cabinet under the leadership of Count Okuma is, but an indication of the democratic tendencies which Japanese politics has come to assume. For more than three decades Okuma has been a staunch advocate of a popular government. As early as 1881 Okuma, then Minister of the Treasury, urged the government to adopt a constitution granting the people the right of participating in the administration of state affairs.

His colleagues, among whom were Ito, Yamagata and Matsukata were reluctant to accept Okuma's idea, regarding it too radical to suit the existing conditions of the empire. Okuma immediately resigned the portfolio and organized the Progressive party. The assiduous toil of Okuma and his political party, coupled with the propaganda of the Liberal party headed by Count Itagaki, familiarly known as the "father of liberty," was chiefly instrumental in the promulgation in 1889 of a constitution and the inauguration in the year following of a parliament consisting of the House of Representatives and the House of Peers.

Thus the constitutional government was launched without bloodshed or even serious disturbance, but the practical working of the new government system was to such idealists as Okuma far from what it should be. The cabinet did not in many cases represent the will of the people and was often inclined to resort to unconstitutional practices. The so-called "elder statesmen," the group of patriots who rendered their country an invaluable service in the early days of the New Japan, but whose ideas had not progressed since with the general advance of the world.

## Something Mighty Good

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sufficiently informed to appreciate the reason d'être of most of the statutes of the constitution, and are deficient in the habit of putting these rights to practical account. It is owing to this circumstance that, living as they do, under a constitutional government, they often tolerate and even indulge in unconstitutional antics.

### Masterful and Adroit.

Okuma is as masterful as he is adroit. He has both the power and the tact to lead his followers not only in days of victory but in time of disaster. His audacity is such that he is never afraid of driving his chariot of state over rough and untrodden roads. Though 75 years of age, he is yet perfectly sanguine of his ability to grapple with the greatest problems which the empire of Nippon has yet been confronted with. Tall and well built, he looks scarcely older than a man in his fifties. He says he is not going to die before he celebrates the 120th year of his birth, and he is quite earnest about it. Indeed, it is his pet theory that any man, as optimistic and as strictly observing the rules of hygiene as he does, can live at least 120 years.

Just how firm his determination is to carry out his cherished political ideas may be judged from his statement issued to the press upon his acceptance of the premiership a few weeks ago. "Judged from its personnel, the Okuma cabinet may seem unsatisfactory, but its defects, if it has any, are due to unavoidable circumstances. As the old adage says, there is no weak soldier under a strong general. Whatever may be the personnel of the cabinet, please remember that this is an Okuma cabinet. Nothing has so much impeded the progress of the constitutional government of Japan as the bureaucracy. When the bureaucracy joined hands with political parties, its evils became greater than ever. I have been out of office for more than ten years, and I resume the premiership with a view to purging the government of the evils of the bureaucracy."

**Difficulties of Okuma Cabinet.**  
The Okuma Cabinet will have no smooth sailing. Far from it, it will have to engineer the ship of state over seas rent by storm and strewn with reefs. Count Okuma heads a coalition of minor political groups which are opposed to the Constitutionalists, the majority party. Out of the total number of seats in the House of Representatives, the Constitutionalists claim 199 seats, leaving 182 to the other political factions which are more or less opposed to the bureaucrats with which the Constitutionalists are at present in alliance. Even presuming that Count Okuma is able to rally under his standard all the minor factions, his forces in the lower house will be smaller than those of the Constitutional party. And it is rather doubtful that Okuma will succeed in uniting all the smaller political groups under him. Some of such factions may cast their lot with the Constitutionalists instead.

And yet there is no doubt that Okuma is exceedingly popular among the masses. Indeed no cabinet, which has been organized in the past score of years, is so popular as the Okuma cabinet. And Okuma knows it. Should the Constitutionalists attempt to defeat him in the lower house, he will not doubt dissolve the parliament and will ask the people to support him in the general election that must follow the dissolution.

**Will Cleanse Navy.**  
Most important in the political program which Okuma promises to carry out during his tenure of office is the cleansing of the navy, the corruption of which has been reported in a sensational manner. Then he is pledged to the abolition of red tape with a view to increasing official efficiency. He will try to retrench armament, and thus lighten the burden of taxation which the war with Russia inevitably placed upon the shoulders of the people. What is more important, he will attempt to break the wall of bureaucracy behind which the government has long entrenched itself, and thus infuse the spirit of democracy into officialdom.

Perhaps the American people are more directly interested in Okuma's foreign policies than in the internal reform which he will undertake. Okuma's attitude towards the United States has been greatly misunderstood. Many newspapers have gone so far as to dub him a "jingo." It is unjust to bestow the odious name of "jingo" upon a statesman who simply demands a fair and just treatment of his nationals abroad. Count Okuma is far from being a "jingo" and is a world statesman in the true sense of the term. His political views are founded upon a broad survey of world conditions. In his age of human solidarity and of close relationship among nations, no nation can, he asserts, formulate its policies without considering the welfare of other countries.

**American-Japanese Question.**  
The veteran statesman is an ardent advocate of international peace and the founder and president of the Peace Society of Japan. When great excitement was caused in Japan over the alien land law in California, Okuma

assembled at his mansion a number of religious leaders, both Japanese and foreign, and requested them to consider the means by which to find the way out of the dilemma. "The Japanese question in America," he said on that occasion, "is a question which cannot be solved by diplomacy alone, much less by force of arms; it is a question which involves the vital problem of the spirit, and should be dealt always with that fact in view."

That Japan decided to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition as such as the new cabinet was organized is a strong indication that Count Okuma means to be friendly towards the United States. He tries to do what is just in dealing with foreign nations. It is, therefore, quite natural for him to expect other nations to do what is just and right in dealing with Japan. It is fair play and a square deal which he would uphold in conducting the foreign affairs of the empire. Nothing, perhaps, is more indicative of this stand of Count Okuma's than his opinion on the question of Japanese immigration. "I do not in any way," he says, "sympathize with the idea that, by scaling abroad emigrants who may become a cause of trouble in the country of their destination, the rights or honor of a great and civilized people, such as ours claims to be, will be served." At the same time, the count contends that "when a treaty power seeks to enact a law restricting immigration from one country, the terms of such restriction should be applicable to the peoples of other great powers or civilized countries." Let us hear what he has to say in another essay: "I am well aware that behind the anti-Japanese sentiment in America there exists various circumstances which deserve consideration. However, in so far as our people are disliked simply because they are Japanese, there is nothing reasonable or logical in this hostile feeling. Such a passion or sentiment arises solely from a narrow and biased racial prejudice on the one hand, and from mis-conceptions born of competition among the laboring classes on the other. To reason against and remove these prejudices and misconceptions is a mutual duty devolving as much on our people as on the western nations."

**Political Situation Clear.**  
This, then, is the existing condition of politics in Japan. There is nothing puzzling or mystifying about it. The so-called Oriental mind works much the same way as the Occidental mind. With steam and electricity breaking down the natural barriers between different countries, racial difference, mental, economic, and political, must inevitably dwindle. Especially is this true in the economic world. With the monstrous chimneys of huge factories marking the green hills and verdant fields, Japan no longer enjoys the peace of Arcadia with the cost of living low and where no one need work strenuously. In fact, the western travelers today find Japan rather disappointing, chiefly because the low prices which are said to prevail in that country have become a fiction. Slowly but steadily the world is tending towards unification. And the opening of the "big ditch" will have the effect of facilitating this unifying tendency. After all, this revolving planet of ours, does not seem such a big affair.

**Usually.**  
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Uncle Eben: "Nope. Our trouble here is to get work out of the unemployed."—Judge.

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## STAR-BULLETIN BOYS FORM CLUB AT THE Y. M. C. A.

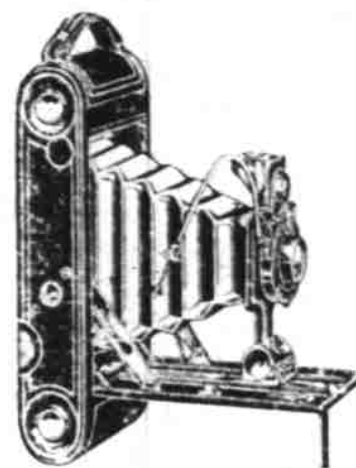
The regular monthly meeting of the boys' club committee was held in Mr. Super's office at the Y. M. C. A. last Thursday afternoon. Reports by Mr. Cross and Mr. Robley were read and approved. Plans for the summer educational work were considered and adopted. Mr. Robley then placed before the committee a plan for organizing the Star-Bulletin boys' club with the same privileges and opportunities that are now extended to the members Kakaako and Kakaako. The plan met with the approval of the members of the committee and Mr. Robley was authorized to organize the club and locate suitable quarters for the boys.

The Star-Bulletin management heartily approves of the plan and recognizes the value of the move, inasmuch as the boys will now have a club home and as a result will be furnished a physical director to coach and teach them along athletic lines as well as general gymnasium work.

The Kakaako club will in the future be the home of the Star-Bulletin boys. Every Tuesday evening doors will open at 6:30 p. m. and close at 9 p. m. Mr. Robley, the physical director of the boys' club, predicts a bright future for the new club.

On Tuesday, July 14, at 7 p. m., Mr. Robley will in person meet all the Star-Bulletin boys at the Kakaako Club, when the various officers and club leader will be elected.

Two mats and a spring board were



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Irvin S. Cobb  
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"I can't think of any reason why I shouldn't say I like Tuxedo—because I do like it, very much."

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